

MAUMEE CITY EXPRESS.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1838.

FOR GOVERNOR,
GEN. JOSEPH VANCE.
 FOR UNITED STATES SENATOR,
THOMAS EWING.
 FOR CONGRESS,
PATRICK G. GOODE.
 FOR STATE SENATOR,
JOHN HOLLISTER.

OUR FLAG.—Hear away, my boys! Rouse up the good flag to the very tip top of the staff! Give her a long pull, and a strong pull, and a pull all together. There she goes, her folds open to the breeze, she settles majestically at the top. And now list, boys, a moment, while I tell you what are the characters emblazoned thereon.

At the head stands the name of **JOSEPH VANCE**, the people's candidate for Governor of Ohio. He is the representative of the true Democracy of the state. A pioneer, a farmer, raised by the good qualities of his head and heart to be a legislator and a governor. Three cheers for *Old Joe Vance*, the ox-driver.

Next comes **THOMAS EWING**. You all know his history. It is in the mouth and engraven upon the heart, I hope, of every young man in the State. First, in every thing he undertook, whether as wood-chopper, salt-boiler, lawyer, or as member of the most learned and august body in the world. He undertook nothing that he did not illustrate. Another round for *Tom Ewing*, the salt-boiler.

Third on the list stands **PATRICK G. GOODE**, in every sense of the word, a laboring man and a true one. As a lawyer standing high in his profession, as a legislator giving a consistent and efficient support to those interests that are the pride and glory of our state. A bumper for *Pat Goode*, our tried and true friend.

The Next is **JOHN HOLLISTER**, the man who stuck his camp down here in the woods, and labored to build up this fine country from the stump. He has seen the forest melt away, and towns arise in its place. He has labored with his hands, and with his head to advance our interests. He understands them well. Another round for *John Hollister*, the pioneer of the back-woods.

And this, boys, is our flag! Make every thing fast, for we calculate to let it stand a spell. And we calculate too, to stand by it, for good or for ill, until the votes of the people shall determine whether it is to waive in triumph over our victory, or be struck in disgrace, a signal of our defeat.

THE EDITOR ABROAD.—Whew! whew! whew! This riding on horseback in the days when Sirius rageth is not what it crack'd up to be. In the woods, the flies are so troublesome, and by the way, never take the lead in fly time, unless you want all the flies in the dominion sucking the claret from your poor steed, and maddening him with their stings. Well, we get along slowly; so do the sun, which rolls down its western declivity as if retarded with the volume of its own perspiration. We love to go slowly, and to snatch a bud here, and a flower there, along the way-side in this great wilderness world. There is an ease, a dignity in a slow movement; it gives an idea of vestness, of weight, of value; we always ride slow.

He, who hath observed the rapid growth of the numberless villages that have sprung up along the line of the Erie canal, since the completion, cannot but have in his mind the elements of the picture which will be presented upon the Wabash and Erie canal, when a few more years shall have rolled over our heads.—Here the same elements exist, and the process of development is rapidly going on. An army is stealing with noiseless step into the strong holds of the forests, and the rain does not fall faster than they are laying their time-honored heads in the dust. The scanty clearing of the 1st year enlarges at the second, and in a few years a fine farm yields its large surplus of food, which, when the canal is completed, will find its way to the nearest village, there to be sold or exchanged with the merchant for those products of other regions, which minister to the necessities, or add to the comforts of the tillers of the soil. From different points along this canal, roads will radiate, and at these points, the merchant, the forwarder, the produce dealer and the mechanic will fix their places of residence, and a village will grow up around them, keeping pace with the growth of the country upon which it depends, and affording a certain index of its growth and prosperity.

Providence and Gilead are situated, the former upon the North, and the latter upon the South side of the Maumee, at the head of the rapids. It is supposed that there will be an immense water power available at both these places, whenever proper improvements shall be made. Something has already been done towards such improvement. The state have it in contemplation to erect a dam across the Maumee here, for the purpose of supplying the canal.

These two places have their stores, taverns and mechanics, and are doing a thriving business with the country in their vicinity. They are severally the centers of several important roads, leading in various directions through some of the finest tracts of land in the state. It is here that the navigation of the upper Maumee terminates, and goods are shipped from hence to Defiance, and Wayne, and the northern part of Ohio, and Indiana by keel-boats and pirogues, in great quantities. The navigation of the river is usually carried on from its opening in the spring, till about the middle of July, and from the first of September until winter.

How many times has the tide of human life rolled broad, and high over this apparently new and virgin country! How many times has it again rolled back, and left vanquished Nature to usurp her old dominion and obliterate almost every trace of humanity from the soil! How difficult it is for even fancy to fill the vast blank whose outlines are shadowed forth to us in the thousands of relics of people, of nations, who with their memories are now sleeping together in the dust. The fair-haired pigmy whose embalmed remains, with their sepulchral accompaniments display a high state of improvement in the arts; the burly giant, whose prodigious limbs, and barbarous arms give evidence of a predominance of brutish force, are gone, and the little that is left can serve to awaken, rather than to gratify curiosity. And the huge Mastodon—he who "bounded over the Wabash, the Illinois, and finally over the great lakes," is as a thing that never was, though his iron bones still tell where he lived and died. Even now, the last drops of a fallen race are fast flying away, and the roaring of a new tide is in our ears, before whom every thing of the past will be as nothing in comparison with the almighty present and future of civilization.—And when shall these too pass and be forgotten, deeply as they are scoring their records upon the soil?

"What learn we from the past?—the same
 "Dull course of glory, guilt and gloom!
 "I asked the future—and there came
 "No voice from its unfathomed womb."

HEALTH OF THIS COUNTRY.—Most of the tales in circulation respecting the sickness and loss of life in this country during the present season are entirely false. In Perrysburg, the number of adult persons who have died since the first of January last, is two. In this place the mortality has been greater, but it is still small among our regular settled population. Among the foreigners who have labored on the canal, the imprudent and dissipated, there have been a number of deaths. But counting the whole number at the towns at the foot of the rapids, we may safely challenge any country to show so little loss of life in the same number of people, during the same length of time.

PARLEY CARLIN.—The Convention at Waterville nominated Parley Carlin to represent this district in the lower house of the Legislature. This was done to conciliate the quarrelsome democrats of Hancock County, who have lately manifested a disposition to fly the track. The nomination did not suit our democratic fellow citizens at Toledo, who, it is said left the convention with a prodigious flea in their ears. It is said that a certain Mr. Myers of that place wanted the nomination badly, and that he was not the only one who would have been happy in the honor of a fair prospect of being thrashed like a sack in October. Right, Gentlemen! Brief honors are better than none.

Well, Messrs. Whigs, Parley Carlin is an old townsman of ours, and in many respect a clever man, and as such, we may and should wish him well. But if he gets a single Whig vote from this township at the next election, we hope the man who gives it will live—to be sorry for it. So, Mr. Carlin, our respects to you, but we don't like your principles—that's all.

SENATOR BATES gave them a touch of his eloquence at Waterville. He told them—"Bank, bank, bank—private property of stockholders—reform in banking—Federal whigs—bank, bank, I, bank, I, Thomas Ewing—some folks call him honorable.—Had my washing done at Defiance—two years, wanting four days—turned out for four days—want to go back—mean to—drizzle drizzle, yes yes drizzle—guess I'll sit down."

THE REPRESENTATIVE CONVENTION takes place at Perrysburg on Thursday next. We hope to see this county fully represented.

WHAT! SILENT ALL!—The Wood County Packet does not see fit to answer our question. Well, if silence will do the concern any good let them enjoy it.

THE MAILS.—Our subscribers up the river and upon the mail routes North and West of us are informed that our papers are regularly mailed in the office on Saturday evening without fail, except in case of sickness. We have not failed until last week for many weeks.

ENTERPRISE.—Our neighbors at Perrysburg are engaged in laying the keel for a steamboat of 450 tons, to be employed in the upper lake trade.

CONGRESSMAN SAWYER was here a few days since, and attended the Convention at Waterville. He told the convention, that Tom Ewing said that "the Lake was desert waste of waters, and the kenel a solicitude." We wonder if he told them that in 1835, he himself, told the Legislature that this and the adjoining counties was "a wilderness, inhabited by nothing but bears and wolves."

A new steamboat for the river trade, commenced six or eight weeks since at Perrysburg, is nearly ready to launch, and is receiving her engine and upper works as she lies. She will be out in about four weeks.

The Buffalonian editor after a flying visit to Toledo, thinks that place will eventually be the great business point on this river, though he did not visit Maumee and Perrysburg. A man who will jump at such a conclusion from such premises, must be just like a male—only more so.

TRUE CHRISTIAN SPIRIT.—Love your enemies, Messrs. Democrats, vote for Mr. Sawyer, though he has always voted against all our interests and enterprises.

A TALL WALKER.—Gen. Jonathan Taylor of Licking, is candidate for Congress, in opposition to Judge Harper. Gen. Taylor is said to have run very well, as one of Gov. Lucas, Boundary line commissioners, when the Wolverines were after him, and this the dilapidated state of his vestments, when he arrived in Maumee, did abundantly testify. He will never make such headway towards Congress.

ANIMAL MAGNETISM.—They say that the young ladies of Philadelphia, have to be magnetized before they will allow themselves to be kissed.

SICKS LIVIN RATTLESAIX.—An editor at the east, acknowledges the receipt of a Loco Foco communication headed "Fax for the People."

A DICTIONARY.—A fellow at Defiance, lecturing on the Fever and Ague, stated that he did not view the disease as "climacterical in the least."

ONE REASON WHY I AM A DEMOCRAT.—Because I had good proof to-day, as I have had frequently before, that the administration party are excellent friends of the poor. I was at the post office and a large bundle of papers came in the mail from Columbus, called the "Extra Ohio Statesman" for gratuitous distribution among the poor. This is the most democratic paper going, and we poor folks can get just as many on 'em as we want, free gratis, for nothing, without costing a cent. When we get whig papers, we have to pay for 'em. This shows which party has the best feelings towards the poor. TAG RAG.

BILLIOUS FEVERS.—The following hints for obviating and preventing Billious Fevers are from the pen of the celebrated Doctor Rush, and are worthy of the attentive consideration of every person in this section of the country. We commend them to our readers for a careful perusal, assuring them that they were written by a man who recommended nothing without a reason.

Since the above was in type we have received the following from a correspondent:

Since Dr. Rush wrote, the knowledge of billious fevers has greatly advanced, but there is nothing contained in the following to which intelligent Physicians of the present time will not subscribe. It has long been a settled point that the malaria or vegetable poison, which, taken into the human system, occasions billious disorders always connects itself with moisture in some shape, mostly in dews and fogs, but also in rain made of new country evaporation. It is also settled that the human system during sleep is more liable to be acted on by this poison than when awake. Hence the vital importance of keeping the dews and fogs from the rooms in which we sleep. To prevent the dews from entering sleeping rooms, the windows and all communication with the exterior air must be closed about half an hour before sun down, and in rooms containing the sick a small fire should be built about the same time. Set down that doctor as ignorant of the nature of billious fevers who allows air charged with moisture to enter the sleeping apartments of his patients. SALUS.

I come now to suggest a few hints for obviating and preventing fevers, and for rendering our country again healthy. For this purpose I beg leave to recommend in the first place, the planting of trees around all our mill-ponds, (besides cleaning them occasionally) in order to prevent the diseases that have been justly ascribed to them. Let the trees be planted in the greatest number, and closest together, to leeward of the ordinary current of the summer and autumnal winds. I have known several instances of families being preserved from fevers by an accidental copse of wood standing between a mill-pond and a dwelling-house, and that in cases too where the house derived no advantage from an high situation. The trees around, or near a mill-pond, act perhaps in a small degree mechanically.—By sheltering the pond from the action of the sun, they lessen exhalation, as well as obstruct the passage of the vapours that are raised to the adjacent parts. But they act likewise chemically. It has been demonstrated that trees absorb unhealthy air, and discharge it in a highly purified state in the form of what is now called "de-fogified" air. The willow tree, according to Mr. Ingenhousz, has been found to purify air the most rapidly of any tree that he subjected to his experiments. The rapidity of its growth, its early verdure and the late fall of its leaf, all seem to mark it likewise as a tree highly proper for this purpose.

A second method of preventing fevers, is to let the cultivation always keep pace with the clearing of our lands. Nature has in this influence connected our duty, interest, and health together. Let every spot covered with moisture from which the wood has been cut, be carefully drained, and afterwards ploughed and sowed with grass seed; let weeds of all kinds be destroyed, and let the waters be so directed as to prevent their stagnating in any part of their course.

These are the two principal means of extirpating intermitting and billious fevers from our country; but as these means are slow in their operation, I shall subjoin a few directions for preventing fevers till the above remedies can take effect.

1. Whether the matter which produces fevers be of an organic, or inorganic nature, I do not pretend to determine: but it is certain, that fire or the smoke or heat, which issue from it, destroy the effects of marsh miasma upon the human body; hence we find cities more healthy than country places, and the centre of cities more healthy than their suburbs, in the sickly months. To derive the utmost possible benefit from this method of preventing sickness, I would advise large fires to be made every evening, of brush, between the spots from whence the exhalations are derived, and the dwelling-house, and as near to the latter as is safe, and not disagreeable. This practice should be continued till the appearance of two or three frosts, for frosts as well as heavy rains in the autumnal months never fail to put a stop to the progress of intermitting.

During the sickly season, fires should be likewise kept in every room in the dwelling-house, even in those cases where the heat of the weather makes it necessary to keep the doors and windows open.

2. Let me advise my countrymen in sickly

situations, to prefer woolen and cotton to linen clothes in the summer and autumnal months. The most sickly parts of the island of Jamaica have been rendered more healthy, since the inhabitants have adopted the use of woolen and cotton garments instead of linen.

During the late war, I knew many officers both in the British and American armies who escaped fevers in the most sickly places, by wearing woolen shirts, or waistcoats constantly next to their skins. I have heard the present diminution of the human body in strength and size, compared with its ancient vigor and form, ascribed in part to the introduction of linen garments. I am not disposed to controvert this opinion, but I am sure of the efficacy of woolen clothes in wet and cold climates in preventing fevers of all kinds. The Parliament of Great Britain compels every body that dies within the island to be buried in a woolen shirt or winding sheet. The law would be much wiser if it compelled every body to wear woolen garments next to their skins during life, and linen after death.

3. The diet in the sickly months should be generous. Wine and beer should be drinks of this season, instead of spirits and water. I do not think that fruits and vegetables of any kind produce fevers, but as the season of the year produces languor and weakness, a larger quantity of animal food than usual, is best calculated to oppose them. Salted meat for this season is preferable to fresh meat. Food of all kinds eaten during the sickly months should be well seasoned.

4. The evening air should be avoided as much as possible. There are at present few places in Pennsylvania where it is safe to sleep, or even sit, after the going down of the sun, in the sickly months, with the windows open.—The morning air before the sun rises, should not be breathed, until the body has been fortified with a little solid aliment, or a draught of bitters. These bitters should be made of centaury, wormwood, camomile, or the bark of the willow or dogwood trees, infused in water. Bitters made with spirits, or even wine, cannot be taken in a sufficient quantity to do service, without producing intoxication, or the deadly habit of loving and drinking spirituous liquors.

5. Too much cannot be said in favor of cleanliness, as a means of preventing fevers. The body should be bathed or washed frequently. It has been proved that in the highlands of Jamaica, adding salt to water renders it more powerful in preventing diseases when applied to the body. Equal pains should be taken to promote cleanliness in every species of apparel. Offal matters, especially those which are of a vegetable nature, should be removed from the neighborhood of a dwelling-house. The dung of domestic animals during its progress towards manure may be excepted from this direction. Nature, which made man and these animals equally necessary to each other's subsistence, has kindly prevented any inconvenience from their living together. On the contrary, to repay the husbandman for affording a shelter to these useful and helpless animals, nature has done more. She has endowed their dung with a power of destroying the effects of marsh exhalations, and of preventing fevers. The miserable cottagers in Europe who live under the same roof, skin some instances in the same room with their cattle, are always healthy. In Philadelphia, fevers are less known in the neighborhood of livery stables, than in any other part of the city. I could mention a family that has lived near thirty years near a livery stable in a sickly part of the city, that has never known a fever but from the measles or small-pox.

By an act of Congress, approved July 7th 1838, the following, among a great many other Post routes are established:

From Defiance via Brunersburg, Washington Centre, St. Joseph, and Denmark in Ohio; and Perseverance, Stubenville, and Little Prairie, and Pretty Prairie, to Lima, Indiana.

From Perryburg, via Waterville, Benton, Gilead, and Ottawa, to Lima, Ohio.

From Maumee City, via Swanville, Granville, Turkeyfoot Prairie, and Eastonsburg, to Lafayette, (on the little St. Joseph's) Williams county.

From Melmore, via Attica, to New Haven.

From Tiffin to Fort Findley.

From Norwalk, via centre of Bronson, to Truxville.

From Lower Sandusky to Montgomery cross-roads, Wood county.

From Tiffin, via Rome, Seneca county.

The two following are the concluding sections of the law.

Sec. 2 And be it further enacted, That each and every railroad within the limits of the United States which now is, or hereafter may be made and completed, shall be a post mail route, and the postmaster-general shall cause the mail to be carried thereon, provided that he can have it done on reasonable terms, and not paying therefor in any instance more than twenty-five per centum over and above what similar transportation would cost in post coaches.

Sec. 3 And be it further enacted, That the above post routes shall go into operation on the first of July, eighteen hundred and thirty-nine, or sooner, should the funds of the department justify the same: Provided, That as soon as a responsible contractor shall offer to transport the mails over any portion of the above routes for the revenue derived from the new offices to be established thereon until the first of July, eighteen hundred and thirty-nine, the postmaster-general shall forthwith put them into operation.

WHICH IS THE ROGUE AND WHICH IS THE HONEST MAN?—Messrs. Gales and Seaton, of the National Intelligencer, borrowed money of the U. S. Bank, and secured the payment by a mortgage on their property. The debt has since been paid. Francis P. Blair, the editor of the Globe, borrowed \$30,000 of the same Bank—cheated it out of the whole sum, except \$257, and now abuses the Bank as a monster!

And the editors of the Intelligencer as its purchased instruments!—Buff. Patriot.

O, for a whip, in every honest hand, To lash the rascal naked, through the land!

NORTH EASTERN BOUNDARY.—By the Bangor Whig we find that the state authorities of Maine are about to take decisive measures to bring the vexed question of the North Eastern boundary to a decision. What the result will be, a short time will determine. "We understand," says the Whig, "that the executive government of the state are taking measures to have every thing in readiness to run the N. E. boundary line, according to the treaty of '83 on the first Sept. We suppose the course taken will be to appoint commissioners to proceed to run the line. If they meet with no resistance from the provincial authorities, well and good; if they do, measures will be taken to protect the Commissioners by a competent military force. Already the attention of the adjutant general has been invited to the subject."

SHORT AND SWEET.—A correspondent in Texas writes us as follows:—"You wish to know all the news. All I can tell this, Lamar will be the next President, and I am married."—Jour. of Com.

QUALIFICATION OF VOTERS. We have often been enquired of respecting the qualification of voters in the different States. Below we give the desired information, with the exception of the two newest States:

Maine.—Residence in the State three months preceding any election.

New Hampshire.—No qualifications required but to be 21 years old.

Vermont.—One year's residence in the State, a quiet and peaceable disposition, and will vote as he shall judge will conduce to the best interests of the State.

Massachusetts.—One year's residence in the State, and to pay State or County tax.

Rhode Island.—Must be a resident of the State three months, and on a freehold of \$134. Connecticut.—Must have gained a settlement in the State, own a freehold of \$7 per annum, or to have done military duty, paid a State tax, and taken the prescribed oath.

New York.—To be 21 years of age, an inhabitant of the State for the last six months. A colored man must own a freehold of \$250, have paid taxes thereon, and been three years a citizen.

New Jersey.—A citizen of the State one year, and worth \$250, proclamation money.

Pennsylvania.—A citizen of the State two years, and paid a State or County tax.

The sons of persons so qualified, between the age of 21 and 23, may vote, though they have paid no tax.

Delaware.—Same as in Pennsylvania.

Maryland.—One year's residence in the county where they shall offer their vote.

Virginia.—Own a freehold of the value of \$25, having been a housekeeper one year and been assessed. Some other small qualifications are required of those who have no freehold, but they amount to almost universal suffrage.

North Carolina.—A citizen of the State one year, who has paid taxes, may vote for members of the House of Commons, but must own 50 acres of land to vote for a Senator.

South Carolina.—Residence in the State two years, and in the district where he offers his vote six months.

Georgia.—A citizen of the State six months residence in the county where he offers his vote, and must have paid all taxes imposed on him.

Alabama.—A citizen of the United States, one year in the State, and three months' residence in the county where he offers his vote.

Mississippi.—A citizen of the United States, one year's residence in the State, and six months in the county and have paid taxes or done military duty.

Louisiana.—Residence in the county where he offers his vote one year, and having paid taxes within the last six months.

Tennessee.—A citizen of the United States, and six months' residence in the county where he offers his vote.

Kentucky.—Two year's residence in the State and in the county in which he offers his vote, one year next preceding the election.

Ohio.—One year's residence in the State next preceding the election, having paid or been charged with a State or county tax.

Indiana.—One year's residence in the State, immediately preceding the election, entitles him to a vote in the county where he resides.

Illinois.—Residence in the State six months, but can only vote in the county where he actually resides.

Missouri.—A citizen of the United States, and one year's residence in the State next preceding the election, and three months in the county.

Arkansas and Michigan.—not known to us.—Lancaster Gazette.

ELECTIONS SO FAR AS HEARD FROM.

Illinois 30 counties heard from.

Senate Whigs 13 Loco Focos 10.

House " 34 " " 15.

In 30 Counties. The Whig vote is 12,292.

Loco Foco 12,691.

Whig majority, 238.

There are 68 counties in this State.

ALABAMA.

In 22 counties the Whigs have elected 27 members of the Legislature, and the Loco Focos 24. Col. Crabb (whig) is elected a member of Congress from the district lately represented by Mr. Lawler.

MISSOURI.

In 20 counties the Whig candidates for Congress have

Loco Foco, 9,355.

Whig majority, 1,259.

In 1836, in the same counties Van Buren vote was

Whig vote 5242.

752.

Whig gain 1991.

THE SAFEST PLACE FOR SPECIE.—The Miners (Pa.) Journal of Saturday, states that several hundred dollars have been recently brought in, and deposited in the Miners Bank at Pottsville; the owners remarking, that since the Banks have resumed, and specie is again to be had when wanted, they "prefer depositing what they have in Banks, to watching it in their houses." This is a common sense view of the matter. The "hard money" is safe in the Banks, and it is not altogether safe in private dwellings.

OHIO RIVER AND PENNSYLVANIA CANAL.—The Cincinnati News of the 14th inst., states that the Ohio River is "low, very low," yet that there are a good many arrivals. The Pittsburg Gazette states that the breach between Hollydaysburg and Huntington, will be repaired as early as the tenth day of September. The News adds: We may, therefore, yet look for a heavy and profitable fall business.—Buff. Rep.

The Exploring Squadron has sailed at last as far as Fort Monroe, where the sloop of war Vincennes, Lieut. Wilkes, Commanding the Squadron; ship Relief; sloop of war Pesceock; brig Porpoise, and schooner Flying Fish, were riding at anchor on the 15th. The Norfolk Herald says they would sail with the first fair wind.—Clen. Her.

OLD ONES.—Deputy Marshal Mills of Akron passed through this city on Sunday, having in custody William Latta, formerly of Medina county, and Mr. Alfred another notorious currency tinker. Latta removed some years since to Indiana, where report says, he has done a large business as principal of a gang of counterfeiters. More arrests were made in Indiana. Mills has in truth become the "Old Hayes of the West."—Clen. Her.

SHORT AND SWEET.—A correspondent in Texas writes us as follows:—"You wish to know all the news. All I can tell this, Lamar will be the next President, and I am married."—Jour. of Com.

INDIANS AT EAST BOSTON.—As the aborigines are being driven off to the far west, hunted down like the deer of the forest, their character and customs become more and more interesting to the civilized world. There are remnants of but a few tribes among us. Of these the Penobscots are the largest. Within a few days the detachment of basket makers from that tribe, who had located themselves at East Boston, have received a large reinforcement from Old Town on the Penobscot river, and they are busily engaged in erecting their tents, and forming a squatting encampment for the hot weather, so that the daily increasing curiosity of the children of our indulgent matrons to see the smallest girls make baskets, and the almost infant boys shoot at cents, is likely to have full indulgence before the summer is out. Baskets of the greatest variety and shape, and of the most gaudy colors, are always on hand and made to order. It is principally from the sale of these that the Indians derive their support. They have a birch canoe with them which can be transported by one man, and which is yet large enough to transport many.

They are Catholics, and wear the cross though rude and uncultivated, and but a few of them are able to speak English, they are not the less interesting on that account, particularly as every visit which they make may be the last which we shall witness. A treaty is now holding with the Senecas, Tuscaroras, and other tribes, in New York State, for their emigration to the far west—at which treaty Massachusetts is represented, and soon perhaps the Penobscots will be enticed to join their brethren beyond the Mississippi, and will be soon no more among us.—Bost. Sentinel.

BENJAMIN F. BUTLER.—The Pennsylvania says the late Attorney General of the United States was President and not Cashier of the "expunged" Washington and Warren Bank. Now we assert, and stand ready to prove, that Benjamin F. Butler was the responsible Financial Officer of the Washington and Warren Bank when it stopped payment. There are gentlemen in this city who saw Mr. Butler in the Bank while his Teller was paying bill holders in pistareens, short shillings, &c. After shinning along in this manner for a while the Bank blew up under the auspices of the Financier who is now in favor of separating the Banks from the Government. If all banks were like that which Mr. Butler managed, nothing could be more proper than such a separation.—Albany Evening Journal.

FREERICH OF MIND.—When Lee, the poet was confined in Bedlam, a friend went to visit him, and finding that he could converse reasonably, for a poet, imagined he was cured. Lee offered to show him Bedlam. They went over this melancholy medical prison, the poet moralizing very philosophically all the while. At last they ascended the top of the building, and as they were both looking down from the very perilous height, Lee took his friend by the arm and exclaimed. "Let us take a leap and immortalize ourselves this instant."

"Any man could jump down," replied his friend coolly; "we should not immortalize ourselves that way. Let us go down and try if we can jump up again." The madman, struck with the idea, willingly descended, and his friend was saved.

ILLINOIS CROPS.—The Peoria Register of the 4th inst. says: The small grain is chiefly harvested, and turns out nearly a full crop. Of corn, our settlers say that the prospects never looked better.

The prairies will turn out from 60 to 75 bushels to the acre.

\$500 REWARD FOR A MISSING LETTER.—Five hundred dollars reward will be paid for the delivery of a letter written by the Governor of Georgia, to Slade, the abolitionist. It is to be distinctly understood, that said letter is not to be read by the finder, there being certain passages in it that ought not to meet the public eye. Upon delivery or transmission of said letter to the Executive Department, the above sum will be paid out of any monies in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.—Sav. Geor.

The Cotton crops in Mississippi are said to be in a promising condition, notwithstanding the late long drought. The continuance of dry weather gave the planters an opportunity to clear away the grass, and the recent rains found the fields thoroughly clean, with nothing to impede the rapid growth of the cotton. The condition of the corn crops is not favorable. This is not so hardy a plant as cotton, and is sure to suffer more for the want of rain.—N. O. Bulletin.

Two of the keepers of the Auburn Prison have been discharged, because they would not sign a paper which set forth that the prisoners were properly and sufficiently fed. This is Van Buren humanity and Van Buren justice.—Rochester Democrat.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Aug. 7.—Wool.—A few agents of the Eastern Manufacturers are yet in market purchasing wool at the former prices; say 20,000 lbs. at 50 to 45 cts. cash, have been sold during the week, and shipped. There has not been such extensive sales during the last week, owing probably to the diminution of the quantity in the hands of the farmers.

A Bermuda paper of the 25th notices the arrival there of the Canadian exiles from Quebec in H. M. S. Vestal. They are admitted on their parole of honor to a residence on the main island, and will experience no interruption in their excursions to any part of it.—Montreal Gaz.

The Great Western, which left New York